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THE
WONDER BOOK

OF
FREAKS AND ANIMALS

IN THE
BARNUM & BAILEY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

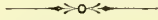
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P R E F A C E.



THE study of nature is to all her children most interesting. It is the glory of the BARNUM AND BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH that it affords a grand opportunity for the study of nature in her strange moods, and in the broadest scope of her mysterious processes. Nowhere else is there so fine a collection of strange and interesting animals from so great an area of the world's surface, and of such a large number of varieties. Nowhere else are there so many examples of the playful propensities of our mother-nature in dealing with her human children. The collection of rare animals and the family of curious human beings both have a great value for the student who desires to know the origin and nature of things animate. Their merit in the eyes of the thoughtful has not been neglected in making these collections, while it has not been forgotten to also cater to the desires of the merely curious. The beasts are all splendid "show animals," as well as magnificent zoological specimens. Thus a double purpose is admirably served. The lessons taught are made more impressive because of the beautiful and curious sights, and the curiosity is more vividly piqued, and the interest more surely excited by the stimulation of mind in acquiring impressions of permanent value.

This little book is issued for the purpose of directing the curious and preserving a permanent record of what they have seen for the more thoughtful. It is in no way to be regarded as a treatise on zoology, or as a storehouse of learning in regard to human curiosities. It aims at telling in popular language interesting facts in regard to the animals and the individuals found in the Barnum and Bailey pavilions. So far as it goes it aims at being correct. At the time of its publication it is a complete catalogue. Should the visitor find anything missing, or should he discover specimens not included, he must remember that the inhabitants of a menagerie, like those of a city, are constantly changing by the operation of those laws of nature which decree that all things animate must die. To replace them new animals are constantly being bought, and new human curiosities sought in all parts of the globe. But it is often impossible to secure the same species as were lost, and hence other valuable specimens are put in their places. As there is never an exact duplication of human curiosities, one who is lost can never be replaced in kind.

The extermination of the larger wild animals is proceeding at an incredibly rapid rate. Even now the extension of civilization into Central Africa and the interior of Asia is wiping out a number of animals represented in this collection, which are so nearly extinct that it would be impossible to replace them should these specimens die. It is becoming a serious question, in view of the rapid depopulation of the world of its larger denizens, where the menagerie of the future will get animals. This rapidly increasing dearth of beasts, which are of value for such purposes, makes it all the more important that the growing generations should visit such collections as this while they have the opportunity.

No one can fail to observe the splendid condition in which all these animals are kept. It would be impossible for them to receive such perfect care were it not for the fact that the owner of the collection, Mr. James A. Bailey, is an enthusiastic lover of all animals. Their needs are watched and attended to with the greatest tenderness and care. To abuse one is to receive immediate dismissal. These animals are indeed the very aristocracy of the realm of nature, and they are treated like Princes of the blood royal.

THE WONDER BOOK.

A Remarkable Family of Strange Human Beings.

NO matter how you view them, Nature's works are wonderful. Her ways in dealing with man are as strange and as incomprehensible as in the development of a world, or in the

adaptation of species to their surroundings. Man thinks he is the manager of his own destiny, but that he is not is firmly impressed upon the mind by a view of the tricks Nature has played upon some of the members of the human family assembled in this wonderful collection of some of the world's greatest curiosities. "BARNUM AND BAILEY'S FREAKS" is the name popularly applied to the human members of this congress of strange sights; but the word is a harsh one, and must be objected to. Monstrosities is a still less applicable term, for none of them are monstrous or disgusting in appearance. Most of them are, indeed, attractive, and all of them are well worth observing. Human curiosities would be a better term; they are people upon whom Nature has played pranks.

That they are all quite human, "Even as you and I," to borrow a happy phrase, is quite apparent to anyone who spends a short time in talking to them. In fact

some of them are so bright that it is a privilege to be permitted to associate with them in their private life.

JO-JO, the Human Skye Terrier, or dog-



Copyright, JO-JO, THE HUMAN SKYE TERRIER. *[Registered.]*

facéd man, will attract attention immediately on entering the pavilion of curiosities, because upon him Dame Nature has played one of her most startling tricks. Jo-Jo's face is covered with a thick growth of long silky hair, giving him the appearance of a dog, and when his body is hidden behind a blanket the resemblance to a skye terrier is complete. Jo-Jo is about twenty-four years old. He was exhibited when quite young beside his father, who also had the same remarkable growth of hair. About fourteen years ago his father died, and Jo-Jo was then placed under the management of Mr. Nicholas Foster, of St. Petersburg, who soon afterwards brought him to England, and placed him on exhibition at Liverpool. Preparations were being made for a tour of Europe,

when an agent of the Barnum and Bailey Show secured him for America. Jo-Jo, in his travels in the United States since 1884, has learned the English language,

JAMES COFFEY, the Skeleton Dude, attained the distinction of being the most attenuated man alive after he had reached the age of 19. He was normal at birth, and came from normal parents. At the age of 19, 27 years ago, a peculiar disease seized upon Coffey, which seemed to destroy his power of assimilating food, and also to impair the muscular and nervous power of his limbs. He then acquired the degree of tenuosity that permitted him to be called a living skeleton; but this did not satisfy him, for he wished to be a very Beau Brummel of living



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which he speaks as fluently as he does Russian. He reads the latter, chiefly, however, and spends long hours at home with the Russian novelists and writers of stories of adventure. His peculiar facial decoration has made him shy about appearing in the street, because he arouses so much curiosity that he finds the attention of the crowd irksome. Therefore, he has developed a great interest in social games, which he plays in his room with his friends. Casino, a card game, very popular in America, and draughts or checkers, are his two favorites. He is a member of the Greek Catholic Church, and although his travels have given him little opportunity of attending the services of that faith, he is a devout student of his prayer book.



Copyright,] HERMANN, THE EXPANSIONIST. [Registered.

skeletons, and soon with his elegance of dress, his smoothness of address, and his power to charm the fair sex, he earned the title of Skeleton Dude. Coffey has a very learned-seeming explanation of his own disease and the causes which have made him celebrated for his tenuosity. Whether it would pass muster with a physician or not, it is very interesting to hear him recite it. A very jolly skeleton he is, to be sure, and as fond of the fair sex as many a heavier, if not better, man. Coffey is not married yet, but he has no hesitation in announcing that he is willing to be and that a fair subject of Her Gracious Majesty would be as welcome to him, provided wifely affection walked hand in hand with good looks, as a girl born in any other quarter of the globe. As Coffey was born on February 11, 1852, and is therefore only 46 years old, he is still distinctly in the running. His native state is Ohio, which he regards as an omen of fortune, as Ohio has been a president-making state in American annals.

YOUNG HERMANN, the Great Expansionist, is a Hungarian, and was born at Sebranz on December 4th, 1876. He went to America with his parents in 1883, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Hermann has a truly wonderful power of expanding his chest. He can make an actual difference of $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches in his chest measurement, and can also break chains by the force of his chest expansion. But what is more wonderful still in his case is that he can expand his abdomen to even a greater extent. The actual amount of abdominal expansion is 17 inches. He also contracts the

abdomen, forcing his entire viscera out of place, and making the entire region from the ribs to the pelvis look like a cave, with the front walls of the abdomen lying close to the rear ones, so that the vertebral ridge can be plainly seen. This is an hitherto unheard of feat, but Young Hermann has a still more wonderful power, in that he can force the heart entirely from its proper position and move it across to the right side. That

Hermann does all these things is attested by physicians who have examined him. These physical changes are all due to the wonderful strength of the diaphragm and the muscular sheaths encasing the lungs. It is a power which all men possess in a slight degree, and he in a marked degree. The change in the position of the heart is due to the contraction of one lung and the expansion of the other. It is the most wonderful of all his changes, and how it can be accomplished without positive danger to his life is incomprehensible.

ANNIE JONES, even if she did not possess a beard, would have little difficulty in obtaining lucrative employment, for she has a wonderful head of hair, which would make her a famous advertisement for Tatcho, or the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Restorer. Like many of the other Barnum Freaks, Miss Jones (she is still called Miss, although she has been twice married) is a native of the United States. She was born in Virginia, and belongs to one of the best families of the "Old Dominion." When a mere baby she commenced growing a beard, and at three years of age had a fine black moustache. She has been on exhibition constantly since that age, but how many years ago exactly that was, it is difficult to find out,



MISS ANNIE JONES. (Copyright, Registered.)



Copyright,] LALLOO AND LALLA. [Registered.

for Miss Jones is as thoroughly feminine in her dislike to stating her age (though she is not over 26), as she is in all other characteristics, except in the possession of that famous black beard. This entire absence of anything suggestive of masculinity is one of the most pleasing things in connection with Miss Jones' personality. It comes, indeed, as a surprise, because most women who have been born with the masculine mark of the beard, have also possessed other sugges-

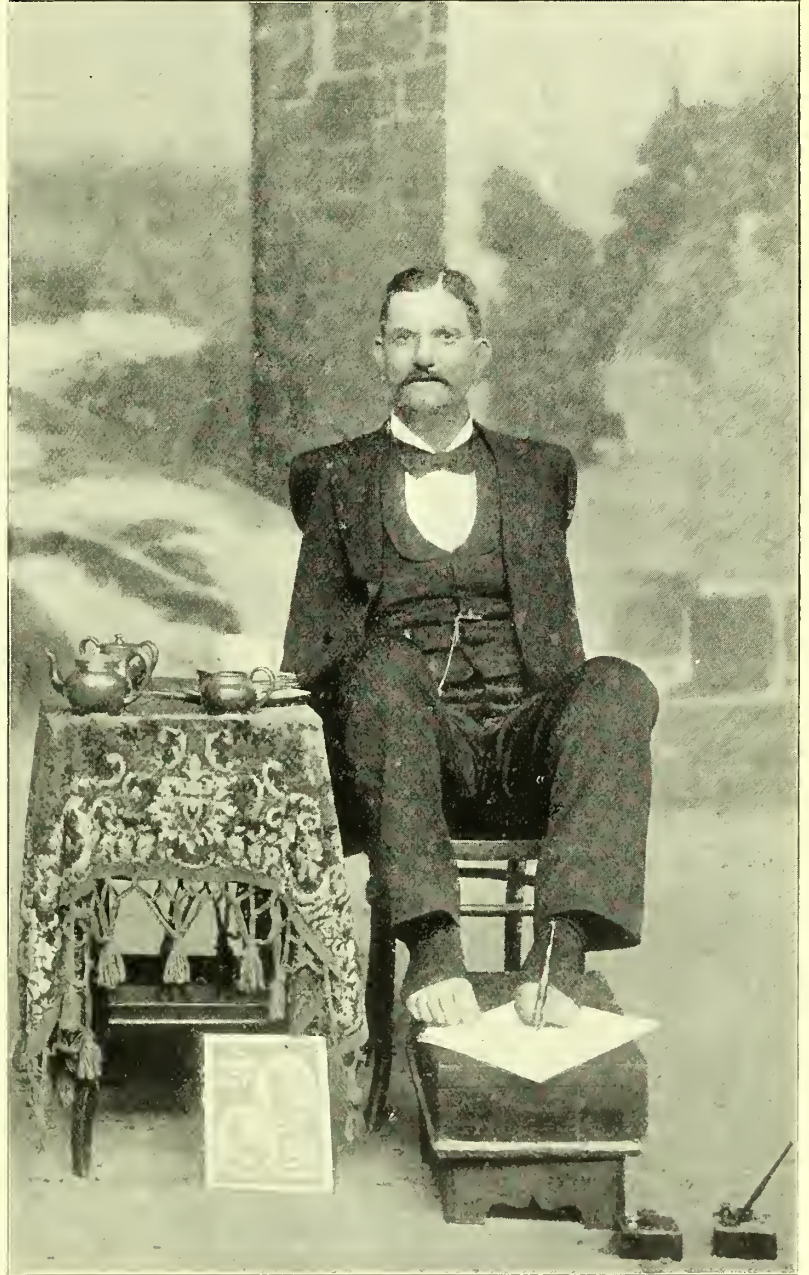
tions of the sterner sex. Seen in the street, with her beard hidden, Miss Jones is a very stylish and attractive woman. The trick by which she hides this beard is a very clever one, and it is so effective that it is almost a pity to divulge the secret. The long beard is wrapped up and tied in a roll under her chin, like the knot on top of a woman's head. A band of black cloth is then tied around the chin, and a heavy veil fastened over the entire face. Meeting her in the street you would notice a decidedly pretty girl, with a pair of piercing black eyes shining through a thick veil, and would think that she suffered from a severe toothache, or was protecting her throat and mouth from the fog and wind. Miss Jones is exceedingly fond of music and fancy work, plays well on the mandoline and other instruments, and is extremely proud of her small hand and shapely foot. It will be noticed that the hair on Miss Jones' face does not grow below the ridge of the jaw bone, but is confined to the face proper, differing therein materially from the beard of men.

Medical history does not record a more interesting case of double birth than that of **LALLOO, the Double-Bodied Hindoo Boy**. As the second, or smaller, body is that of a girl, he properly bears the double name of Lalloo and Lalla. He was born in Lucknow, India, twenty-three years ago. He visited London in 1888, when his case was reported in the *British Medical Journal*, and has been in America since that time. Lalloo is especially interesting to physicians, as his case is undoubtedly one of "arrested twins," the union of the two bodies being carried to a much greater degree than in the case of the Siamese twins. The second, or female, body in Lalloo's case has no separate head, but is joined to him just below the sternum. The attachment seems to have been made at a point midway in the body of the undeveloped twin, as the arms and shoulders are attached by a bony growth to the lower part of his breast bone, and the main portion of the body and the lower limbs swing just below, entirely distinct, and with the vertebrae of the back well defined. The upper limbs are united by a joint, so that they can be turned in any direction, but the lower section is fixed in such a manner that there is very little movement. There is no trace of a head, and a separate heart cannot be detected. There is a stomach, fed from Lalloo's, while the nerves of sensation are there, and communicate with Lalloo's nerve centres, so that he knows when any part of the second body is touched. But there is no reflex nervous power, and no voluntary muscular movement. Lalloo himself, aside from this excrudescence of a second body, is a very handsome fellow. He is well educated and quickwitted, and has accumulated a large fortune. For a number of years his weekly

salary in America was one thousand dollars, or £200, and he has never received less than seven hundred and fifty dollars, or £150. Lalloo seems to possess a great attraction for the fair sex, and he receives more love letters than are received by any two of the other members of the family of freaks. Whether it is his ready tongue, his shining black eyes, or his famous collection of fine diamonds that dazzles his feminine admirers, Lalloo's friends have not determined.

CHARLES TRIPP, the Armless Wonder, is in many respects the most to be admired of all the collection of strange human beings. Born without arms, and therefore having no hands to work with, he has so highly educated his toes that he can do with them anything that an ordinary man can do with his hands. In fact, few ever attain the manual skill to do as many things, or to do them as well. Tripp upon the stage is seen to write (and his calligraphy is beautiful), to feed himself with his toes, and to do many other things that cause wonder. To call upon him at his home awakens more admiration. To see him take a cigarette, step to the fireplace, open a box of matches, and strike a light, all with his toes, and all as easily as you and I would with our hands; to see him fix rattling windows with wedges, or brace up tottering tables; to see him use jack-knife, saw, mallet and plane, with these same wonderful toes, is to recognise the fact that a very superior man has blossomed into usefulness despite most disheartening difficulties. Tripp is well educated, and the most intelligent, level-headed, and well informed of all the Barnum and Bailey "freaks." He is a very sociable man, and, strange to say, is very fond of going sight-seeing. How he manages to travel, to buy railway tickets, and to pay busmen, is incomprehensible; but he

does it, and he can tell more about Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and other historical spots in England than many an Englishman who has had all his life wherein to study these external evidences of the heritage of which all Britons should be proud. Tripp was born in America, but his father was a Somersetshire man, a civil engineer who went to



CHARLES TRIPP, THE ARMLESS WONDER. (Copyright, Registered.)

Canada to help build the Grand Trunk Railway, and afterwards drifted to the States, and his mother was born opposite the Vauxhall Gardens in the days of the "ten thousand extra lamps."

Mlle. Ivy, the Moss-Haired Girl, is a striking impersonation of the old proverb that "a woman's glory is her hair." If, as Pope has said,

"Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair,"

Miss Ivy has innumerable traces hitched to the human race to draw them, for each separate fair brown hair in her abundantly supplied head stands out straight, or as straight as kinked and curled hairs can stand. Her hair is about twenty inches long, and is so matted and mossy that it cannot be induced to lie flat, as



Copyright.] THE INDIA-RUBBER MAN. [*Registered.*

a well conducted head of hair should, but surrounds her like an abundant aureole. Ivy's babyhood was not spent in the usual red-headed baldness of infancy, but she was born with an abundant supply of Nature's head covering, and the supply has since been constantly added to by growth. She is now about fifteen years old, and is a very bright and attractive young girl.

JAMES MORRIS, the Man with the Elastic Skin, is a native of the State of New York, but a resident of Pittsburgh, Penn. He was born in 1859, and discovered the possession of a peculiar cuticle when a boy of 17.



Copyright.]

THE MOSS-HAIRED GIRL.

[*Registered.*

As it has given him a living throughout his life, Morris has never mourned the oversight of Nature in failing to furnish him with the third or interior layer which binds the skin to the flesh and makes it non-elastic. His entire body is covered with cuticle which, like the scruff of a dog's neck, is capable of almost any degree of extension. About ten years ago he attempted to get a free ride on one of the show wagons, contrary to the rules, when leaving the place after the exhibition at night, and

was thrown to the ground and run over by two wheels of one of the big eight-horse vans. As a consequence he was out of the show business for several years, one of which he spent in the hospital. Upon his recovery, he learned the trade of a barber, which he pursued until about a year ago, when he rejoined the Barnum Show.

DELNO FRITZ, the Sword Swallower, performs incredible feats with his œsophagus, for Fritz

really thrusts the swords down his throat, and does not merely seem to do so. The medical explanation of his act is that he has learned the trick of standing and twisting his stomach in such a manner that he can add several inches to the naturally almost straight channel from the mouth to the lower corner of the stomach. It is a trick, however, that few succeed in performing. Fritz is now 25 years of age, and has been 14 years swallowing swords, bayonets and such delicacies for the delectation of the public. His first youthful appearance at the age of 11, was made with his father, so it would appear that Fritz inherits his peculiar appetite, his father having been before him a famous swallower of swords, walking sticks and umbrellas. That the path of the sword swallower is not entirely a pleasant one, is shown by the experience of this handsome and quiet young man. One of his most remarkable feats is to run a 22 inch bayonet down his throat and upon that place a loaded musket, which he then fires off, taking the recoil partly upon his œsophagus and partly upon his hands. His first attempt at the trick was successful, but his second resulted in a bad accident. The "kick" of the gun sent it out of place and against his chest with such force that the breast bone was broken and one lung slightly punctured with a rib. Even broken bones, however, will not deter the determined freak from gratifying the public taste for such exhibitions, and the gun act is still in Fritz's répertoire.



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THE SWORD SWALLOWER.

[Registered.]

CAPTAIN HUGH MURPHY is one of the largest men that has ever been exhibited with the Barnum and Bailey show, and this institution has had some famous big men in its time, among them the wonderful Chinese giant, Chang. Captain Murphy is known as the Irish giant, having been born in the village of

Cornlough, in the county of Antrim, where he first saw the light on May 22, 1866. At nine he went to America, with his family, and settled in Chicago. At twelve years of age he began to grow inordinately, and at fifteen was over 6 feet tall. In 1879 he visited the big Barnum show, just as any other growing boy would, to satisfy his curiosity, but he attracted so much attention that an agent of the show waited upon him next day and offered him a place in the side show. Since that time he has been exhibited in nearly every civilised country on the globe. It is pretty safe to say that the captain is at present the tallest man living. He is 7 feet 9 inches in height.

QUEEN MAB offers a strong contrast to huge Captain Murphy. His great height and bulk are well set off by her dainty littleness. Mab is Parisian born, and speaks several European languages fluently. She is what her name would indicate, a very fairy queen of dwarfdom. She is 17 years old, and is but 22½ inches tall, and weighs only 18¼ pounds. Unlike many dwarfs, she is perfectly formed and pretty, a very model of sweet femininity, and an epitome of womanhood. That her mind is not dwarfed by the smallness of her body is soon apparent to anyone who talks to her. She not only has command of several languages, but she is keen-witted and a bright conversationalist, with a fund of information at instant service for everyday use. She has not, like the other human curios, travelled in America, but was secured on this side of the water by Mr. Bailey especially for the present tour of the Greatest Show on Earth. She will probably,



CAPTAIN MURPHY AND QUEEN MAB. (Copyright, Registered.)

however, return to the United States with Barnum and Bailey after the European engagements are over, and such a sweet bit of prettiness would enjoy a great popularity with the curiosity loving Americans. Mab, young as she is, has had the honour of entertaining many of the crowned heads of Europe.

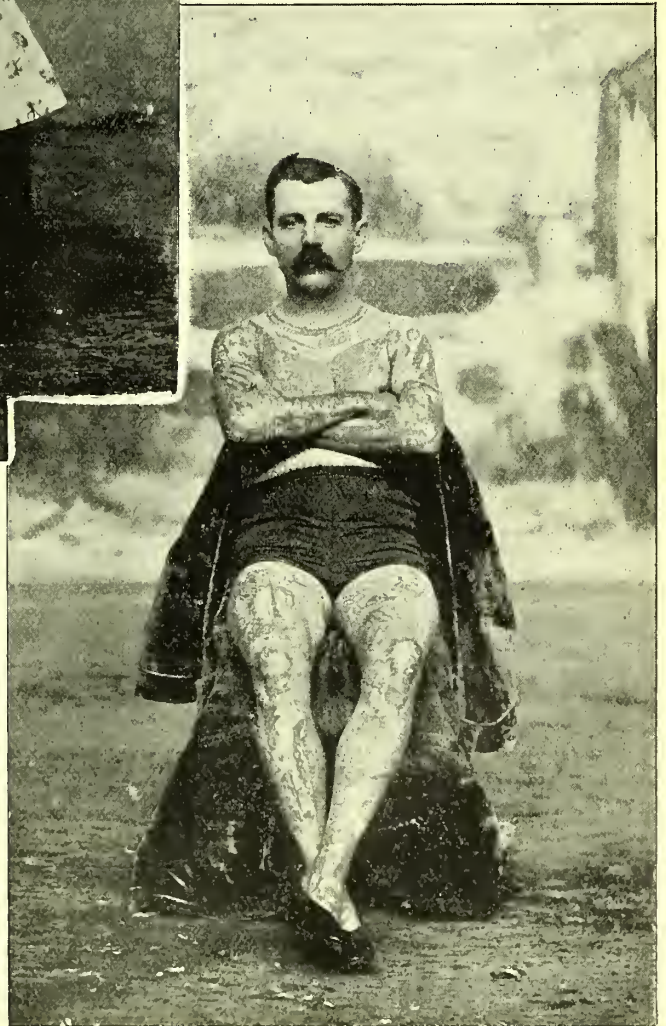


Copyright,] MISS ANNIE HOWARD. [*Registered.*

MISS ANNIE HOWARD, the **Tattooed Woman**, was born at Providence, R.I., in a year which is not given out by her, though it is not so long ago that she need to be ashamed of it. She is a "freak" of art, and not of nature. Her brother, Frank, was being exhibited as a tattooed man when she visited him, as a girl of ten, and saw him working a design upon a lady's arm. She teased him to tattoo one upon her arm, and succeeded in getting him to do so. Later, when he had opened an office in Chicago for tattooing the arms of fashionable women who had succumbed to the fad—a fad, by the way, that has taken a deep hold of London within the year—Miss Annie conceived the idea of being tattooed all over and going on exhibition as her brother had done before her. It took eighteen months of excruciating torture to

complete the work, for it was done before the discovery of the electric process. There are 590 designs in red, blue and brown upon her body.

FRANK HOWARD, the **Tattooed Man**, has an even more intricately mottled skin than his sister, there being 780 designs pricked into the cuticle, and left indelibly marked in sepia and permanent pigments. Mr. Howard was also born in the city of Roger Williams, the date being April, 1857. When a boy he enlisted as a drummer in the American army, and was sent to the western frontier. While he was among the Indians an old sailor did for him the thorough job of tattooing that finally sent him upon the freak's platform.



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FRANK HOWARD.

[*Registered.*

THE WONDER BOOK.

SAIDA GALLA, the **Egyptian Enchantress**, whose feats of juggling are so excellently performed as to mystify the most observant, and whose comment on her own work at the close of each trick of "very clever, Galla, Galla," always raises a laugh of

winter renewed an acquaintance with her that had commenced in the land of mystery and international complications. Little is known of Saida Galla's history beyond the fact of her prominence in Cairo street entertainments, and that last autumn she was finally



SAIDA GALLA, THE EGYPTIAN ENCHANTRESS. (*Copyright, Registered.*)

good natured assent to the truth of her own estimate, was long a familiar figure to travellers in the Orient, as she worked about Shepherd's Hotel at Cairo. Many of the fashionable West End visitors to Olympia last

secured, as are, sooner or later, all clever people the world over, to swell the attractions of the Greatest Show on Earth. Some of her tricks would do credit to Mr. Bertram himself.



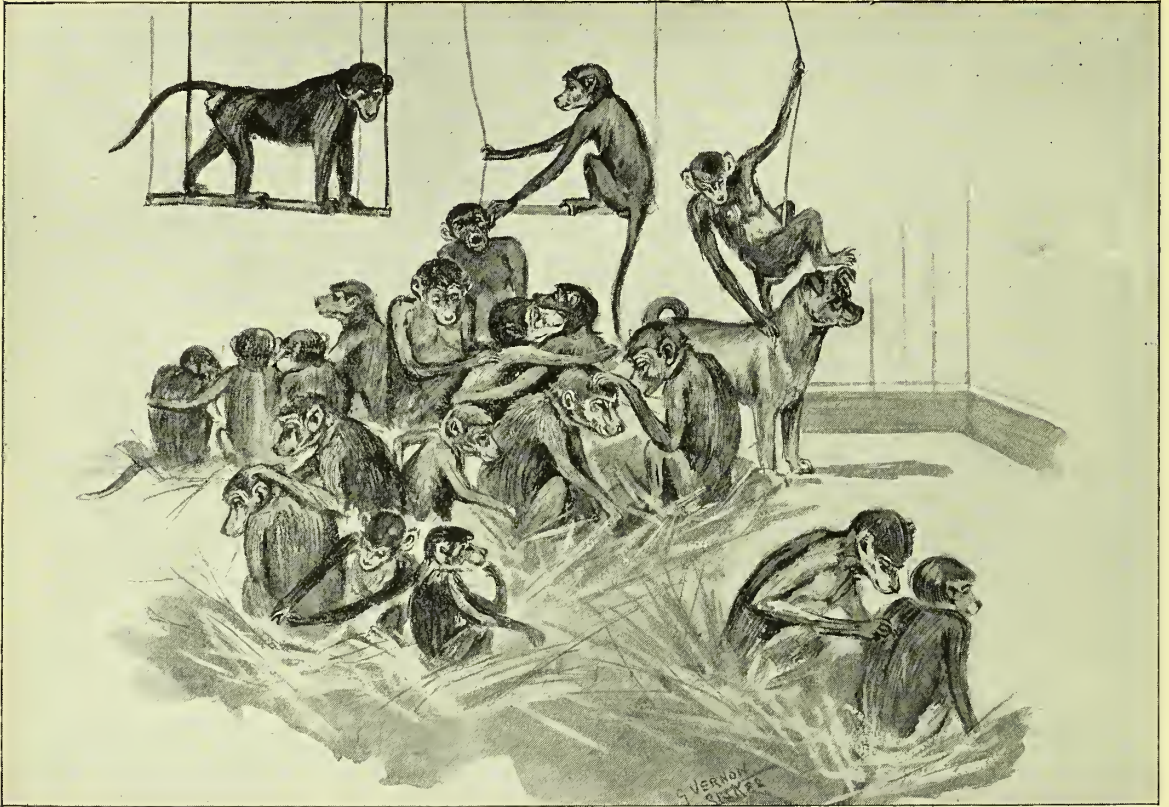
DERVISHES AND ORIENTAL WONDER WORKERS.

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THE TROUPE OF ORIENTAL WONDER WORKERS contains several notable people. These men are all devout Mohammedans, and religious frenzy enters into all that they do. How great a part hypnotism plays in the performance of the dervishes is a moot question, but that the whirling dervishes perform their incredible feats of endurance with the aid of catalepsy, self-induced, or imposed by a chief priest or head dervish, is scarcely open to debate. That the human body can endure such torture as these dervishes give it over to, could hardly be credited, were it not here placed in physical evidence before our eyes. The beatings of the arms with hot swords, the taking upon the tongue of live coals, the eating of burning tow, the piercing of the arms, and the swaying of the head, and the unearthly hoarse air-swallowing that four of these men indulge

in, evidently while under the hypnotic control of the head dervish, accompanied by the everlasting monotonous swish, swish, of the skirts of the whirling dervishes, make this part of the performance seem like a veritable dream of the unearthly and superhuman accomplishments of the yoghi and fakeers of the mysterious East.

With these active performers of Eastern miracles is a quartette of native musicians, performers on the reedy flute, the tom-toms and the drums, whose notes are uncanny, and whose tunes are written in a scale inexpressible in our Western musical notation. It is a perfect transplanting of a bit of Eastern life into the Western world, and is far from the least of the myriad of attractive features that have caused this great entertainment to assume and to earn the title of the Greatest Show on Earth.



THE CHATTERING "MONKEY FOLK."

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The entire animal world furnishes nothing which attracts the generality of mankind as do the monkeys. This is probably because the monkey is such a comical travesty in appearance and manners of ourselves. A cage of these chattering, constantly moving, four-handed creatures, will keep a crowd interested for an entire afternoon. In his admirable book on the jungle folk, Kipling has told how all the other animals despise the monkey folk, who imagine themselves to be doing the same things that men do, while they are really engaged in idle and senseless occupations. Monkeys are subject to the same diseases as are men, the chief cause of mortality being consumption. South America has its monkeys, as has the Old World, but they are so different in appearance that they are put in a separate class. The beautiful black monkey fur, which makes such handsome coats, and which is never seen on a live monkey in captivity, comes from one of the South American kind. The American monkeys have all very much the same appearance, the spider monkey being typical of them. They have long sprawling legs and a prehensile tail, which serves as a fifth hand. The Old World monkeys are divided into classes according to the character of

the tail, the monkeys proper having long tails, the baboons having short tails and huge callous-like spots, sometimes brightly coloured, upon their hips, and the apes being tailless. The baboons in general are the lowest in intelligence and the apes the highest. There is a peculiar squirrel-like off-shoot of the monkey family, found chiefly in the Island of Madagascar, known as the lemurs. No one who has seen the monkey merely in captivity has any idea how many there are. It is stated that there are over 1,000 species, and one traveller gives us the assurance that he himself has seen over 400 of them. Despite his mischievous characteristics, the monkey is a very sober being, and his worst tricks are always performed with the air of perfect gravity, which shows he considers himself engaged in very momentous occupations. On a cold morning you will find the whole of the occupants of the monkey cage huddled in a corner hugging each other for warmth, and after the heat of the day has broken up this sleeping mass, you can see them engaged in pairs and trios in exactly the same occupation as those of the Pariah women in the market places of India, picking vermin from each other and destroying it. That is certainly a touch of nature common to the highest of animals and the lowest of mankind.



WONDERFUL JOHANNA AND THE MANDRILL.

(Copyright, Registered.)

The most wonderful animal in the world is Johanna, the Queen of the Barnum and Bailey menagerie. Johanna is a fine specimen of the South African gorilla, and is more nearly human than any animal that has ever been kept in captivity in the civilised world. It is sometimes questioned by naturalists whether Johanna is really a gorilla, but those who claim that she is a chimpanzee are compelled to acknowledge that she is not like any other chimpanzee ever brought out of Africa. There are several of the anthropoid or man-like apes in South Africa, some of which exist so far in the interior that they are never seen by white men. The commonest and least intelligent is the red, or, more properly speaking, brown chimpanzee, which is fairly familiar in England, several specimens having been exhibited at the Zoo. The black chimpanzee is larger and more like the human race in appearance; but anyone who thinks that Johanna belongs to the black chimpanzees has merely to compare her with Sally at the London Zoo, when it will at once become apparent that they are entirely distinct. Johanna has a very interesting history. She is now about fourteen years old, and has spent nearly all that time in captivity. She was

brought to Lisbon, when a mere baby, by a Portuguese sailor, who presented her to a wealthy Don, who in turn gave her to the Royal Zoological Garden. That institution, finding itself in pressing need of funds, sold Johanna to Mr. Bailey. The parting between her and the old Portuguese keeper was a most affecting one. It was a question for some time whether this keeper would leave his wife in Lisbon and go to America with Johanna, or abandon his pet and remain with his wife. Home duties finally won the day. It is often claimed that no animal except man laughs. Johanna certainly does laugh. Her sense of humour is not as well developed as a man's, to be sure, but yet on many occasions she has shown a thorough appreciation of the ridiculous. As for Johanna's accomplishments, they are so many that it would take a book to write of them. She eats, drinks, and smokes like a man, combs her hair, cleans her teeth, washes her cage, and uses a powder brush and other dainty articles of the toilet just like any human being—in fact, she does almost everything but talk. Johanna is the only animal of her kind who has endured the rigours of a northern climate for any considerable time.

Johanna's next door neighbour, the brilliantly-coloured giant mandrill, stands at almost the other extreme of the monkey race, and is one of the lowest of the baboons.



THE KING OF BEASTS.

(Copyright, Registered.)

The most imposing in appearance of all carnivorous animals is the lion. The large head and forequarters, with the bushy mane of the male lion, give him a formidable appearance. Seldom is a handsomer specimen seen than old Prince, whose weight is fully 500 lbs., and who occupies the post of honour in the Barnum and Bailey lion dens. Prince is now five years old, and has been in captivity since he was a youngster of two, when he was caught in his South African home and shipped to the United States. He has the black mane, long white beard, long body and short legs which are the distinguishing characteristics of a good lion. Frenchy, the older and smaller, but perhaps more beautifully formed male, is now seven years old, weighs 375 lbs., and has such a good temper that the veriest Anglophobe might with impunity twist his tail. He was reared as the pet of a fashionable lady at Washington, D.C., by whom he was sold, after he had become full-grown, to the Barnum and Bailey Show. His mistress, after the sale was completed, stepped to the bedroom door, called him out as she would a pet dog, kissed him good-bye, and put him into the shifting cage that had been brought to take him away.

Of more interest to the public and the student of natural history than either of these animals will be Nellie and her cubs. Nellie is probably the handsomest lioness in captivity. She weighs fully as much as Prince, which is an unusual weight for the female of the species. Nellie's present family of cubs was born on January 16th last at Olympia, London. It is very difficult to raise young lions in captivity, since the mother, like a cat, endeavours to hide her young, and in any place of exhibition she is almost certain to kill them with over-solicitude, after which she eats them in a very unmotherly fashion. Nellie, however, has succeeded in raising to full-grown lionhood nearly forty cubs. All the three grown lions get 15 lbs. of good beef to eat daily, except on Sunday, when it is the custom to let them fast, in order to preserve their health.

It is a beautiful sight to see the trainer stroking the shaggy head and bearded front of Frenchy or Prince, and to hear their deep bass purr of satisfaction. Anyone who hears a lion roar, even when he knows that iron bars restrain him, can readily understand why this king of beasts is so profoundly respected in the jungle. There is no more fearsome sound in nature than the ear-shattering roar of the full-grown lion.



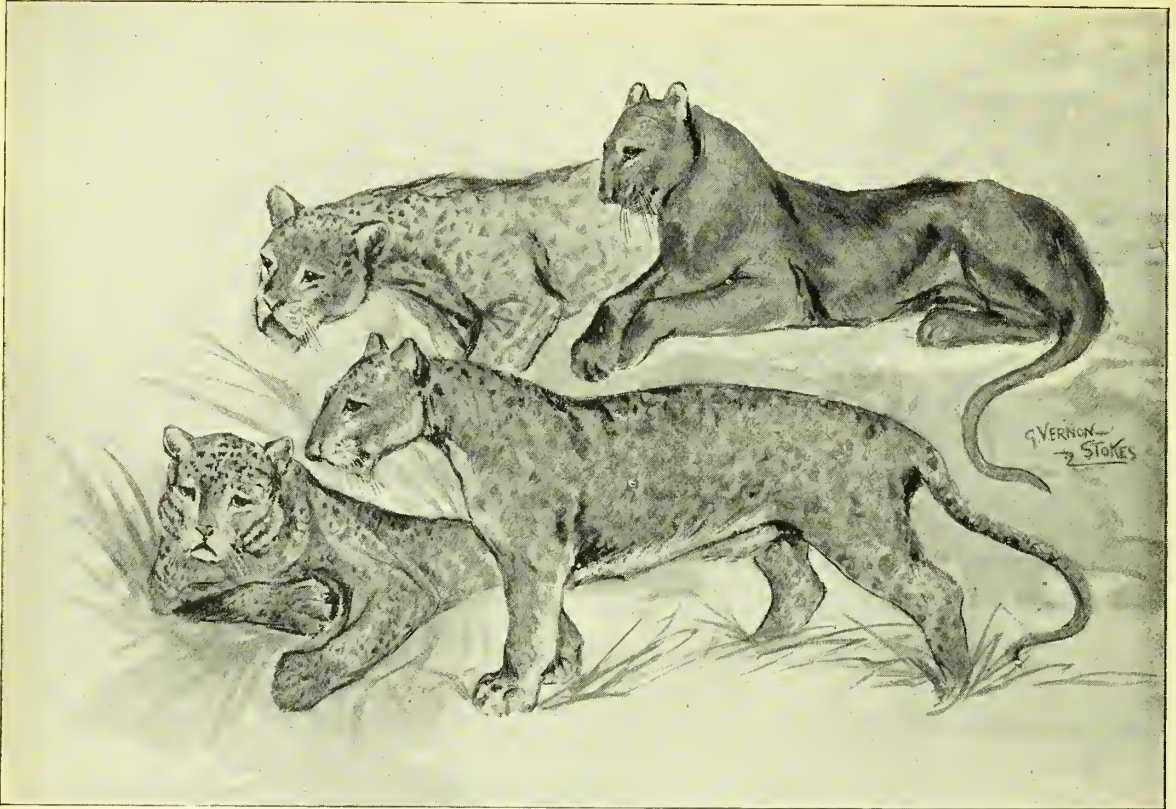
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS.

(Copyright, Registered.)

The royal Bengal tiger is the real king of beasts. The tiger is much heavier in weight than the lion, is much more agile, and is inspired with the real lust of killing. Tom, the largest of the Barnum and Bailey tigers and the handsomest, weighs fully 800 lbs., while Jerry, the smaller and younger, weighs 700 lbs. Jerry is the best tempered of the two, as his open face and long nose would indicate, and he is always looking for caresses from the keeper. Still, if you are wise, you will not attempt to caress even so amiable a tiger as Jerry, for, as his keeper will tell you, "the best of them cannot be trusted. You can make a friend of a lion, but never of a tiger." He may pretend to like you for years, but some day he is sure to reach for you with his paw when your back is turned. Queen, the youngest tiger in the Barnum and Bailey collection, is not quite two years old, and the best example of the real tigerish disposition. Queen's narrow-set eyes and protruding forehead give her a very wicked look, while her long shaggy hair indicates that she comes from a much more northerly climate than her two big companions. That she is an Indian, however, is indicated by the absence of a ruff, for the Indian tiger has none of that long hairy fringe which marks his relative from China and Siberia. It is often said that the tiger roars, but if you ask the menagerie

keeper, he will tell you he has never heard one roar, at least in captivity. Its cry is sharp and shrill, and bears no resemblance to the resonant, fear-inspiring call of the lion. You may easily see what a dangerous opponent he would make when aroused, by observing the enormous stretch of his jaws when he yawns.

The tiger is not only much more bloodthirsty than the lion, but also has a greater appetite. The two larger tigers in this collection of Barnum and Bailey's eat more than all three lions, as each receives 25 lbs. of beef daily. Queen, the smallest, gets 15 lbs. exactly the same amount as one of the largest lions. Like the lions, they, with the other carnivorous animals in the menagerie, fast on Sunday. The enormous paws of the tiger are a good example of the peculiar construction of the feet of all the cat tribe. They are equipped with long talons, almost as sharp as so many knives, which can be drawn back into the feet within protecting cases, leaving a soft pad to tread upon. In springing these talons are thrust out, and inflict a series of gashes which almost invariably prove fatal. Many eminent painters have borne testimony to the fact that Tom and Jerry are the handsomest of their kind ever seen in captivity, and have sought special permission to make studies of them.



THE BEAUTIFUL LEOPARDS.

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The leopard, which is in many respects a smaller edition of the tiger, and is marked quite as beautifully, is probably the most meanly treacherous of all animals. No trainer will for an instant, if he is wise, take his eyes off one. Billy, the oldest and largest of the Barnum and Bailey leopards, is now twelve years old, and has been accustomed to being handled all his life. He was brought up as a pet, and has always been treated as one. When the keeper passes his cage he invariably comes to the doors and rubs against them, asking for attention; but that it is unsafe to trust the temper of any leopard was very forcibly demonstrated by Billy last spring. One of the keepers played with Billy just once too often, for Billy leaped upon his back and caught him in the neck, the favourite point of attack with the leopard as with the tiger. The timely arrival of help saved the keeper's life. He went into the hospital for a few weeks, during which time he pondered upon the manifest truth that it is never safe to stop watching a pet leopard. Billy is a magnificent specimen of the leopard family, and weighs almost as much as the smaller of the lions. In form he is not, however, quite as beautiful as Rose and Lizzie, the handsome

pair of young leopards who share the cage with him. In point of geographical distribution the leopard is found in a much wider range of country than either the lion or the tiger. In fact, of all the carnivorous animals, only the lynx is more widely distributed. Practically the whole of the peninsula of Africa, with Palestine, Arabia, Syria, Persia, India, Ceylon, Burmah, and the Malay Islands are his home. There is very little difference in the appearance of leopards coming from these different regions, except in the length of the coat, which is adapted to the climate. There is a very wide range of colour, however, the finest specimens being a deep tawny brown with dark spots, the edges of which are coal black. Though not as strong as the tiger, the leopard is even more blood-thirsty. Its love of carnage is so great that it has been known to kill an entire flock of sheep in a night, strangling them by the dozen, sucking their blood, and leaving their carcases. It is also very fond of dogs, and it is unsafe in the countries it infests, to leave either a dog or a baby unwatched for a moment.

The jaguar of South America bears a strong resemblance to the leopard, but its spots are bordered by irregular dark patches instead of by a nearly perfect ring.



THE PUMAS AND THE BLACK PANTHER.

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A quintette of wiry and dangerous little rascals is that in the den of pumas. Billy, the largest of the five, weighs 250 lbs. But though so much lighter, these animals eat as much as the leopards, the daily allowance of each with the Barnum and Bailey Show being 8 lbs. of beef. Tom, who is the prize animal in this cage, was reared as a lady's pet in California, and was sold by his mistress after he had grown up. Young pumas make very docile and pretty pets. The handsomest "Tabby" in all England is not so graceful as one of these larger cats. Like all such animals, however, they become dangerous when grown, for, though they will not openly attack a man, they are peevish and snappy, and there is always danger of injury from a chance blow of their paws. Pumas range through both the Americas, from Patagonia to Alaska, and they are variously known as panthers, cougars, painters, lions, American lions, and Rocky Mountain lions. In colour they closely resemble the lion, and in shape they are very like the lioness. When pleased they purr as sweetly as any kitten. Harry and Patsy, two young, lithe, and savage-tempered young pumas in this group, are engaged a large part of their time in quarrelling with each other

over their attentions to Queen, also a fine young animal.

The black leopard or black panther, as he is also called, usually has the reputation of being the ugliest tempered and meanest of all animals. Nig, the fine black leopard in the Barnum and Bailey collection (shown on the opposite page with the leopards), belies this reputation. He is the best-tempered of the entire den, but his keeper says that he is the only good-tempered black leopard he has ever known. The only time he ever misbehaved was when Mr. Bailey had arranged to give a party of New York newspaper men a dinner in the large training cage at the winter quarters of the show in Bridgeport, Conn. The wild beasts had all been seated on stools round the table at which the newspaper men sat. Nig espied a chicken upon the table which he thought would just fit his appetite. He made a spring over the head of one frightened pressman, caught the chicken in his teeth, touching the table so lightly that he did not disarrange a single article, and sprang off again. The manoeuvre spoiled the appetite of every one present. The black leopard is really spotted like the others, and both black and spotted cubs have often been known to be born of the same parentage.



THE LAUGHING HYENA.

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The lions, tigers, leopards and pumas all belong to the cat family, but the hyena is a dog, and a very dirty dog to boot. The four large African hyenas which occupy one of the Barnum and Bailey cages are among the handsomest of their kind, but they would fail to take prizes at a beauty show. They are of the African variety and spotted. There are hyenas in Southern Asia, a few of them spotted, but most of them striped, and some having heavy manes. The hyena is not only a disgusting-looking animal, but he emits an unpleasant odour, and is constantly disturbing the quiet of both day and night, and especially night, with his barking. He is the noisiest animal in the menagerie, and when he grows specially vociferous at nightfall the old animal trainers, with a weather-wise shake of the head, say he is "barking for rain." This bark is a very peculiar sound, and bears at times such a strange resemblance to the laugh of a human being that the hyena has received the nickname of "Laughing Hyena." So powerful are his facial muscles that the hyena can easily crush the thigh bone of a large ox between his teeth. Neither the lion nor the tiger has anything like the same strength of jaw. This unusual

development may be a provision of nature to assist the hyena in his filthy habits of scavenger. While the hyena very often kills and eats men and the smaller animals, its favourite food consists of dead carcasses, and it is a great graveyard robber. There is very little doubt that the ghouls of Oriental mythology, the demons that robbed graveyards and laughed wickedly over their profanation of the sacred soil, were hyenas, personified by the vivid imaginations of the Eastern people. Not content with the ugly looks that nature gave them, the hyenas in the menagerie are constantly giving themselves a worse appearance by rubbing their noses against the bars of the cage. So constant is this rubbing that they are always covered by sore spots, which they keep inflamed and open by their pernicious and pertinacious activity. It was long believed that the hyena could not be tamed, but these four have been taught to respect the presence of a trainer in their cage and to obey his commands. Only once has any of them attacked a trainer, and that was during the progress of the street parade at Cincinnati, Ohio, when some mischievous urchins amused themselves by throwing lighted fire-crackers into the den.

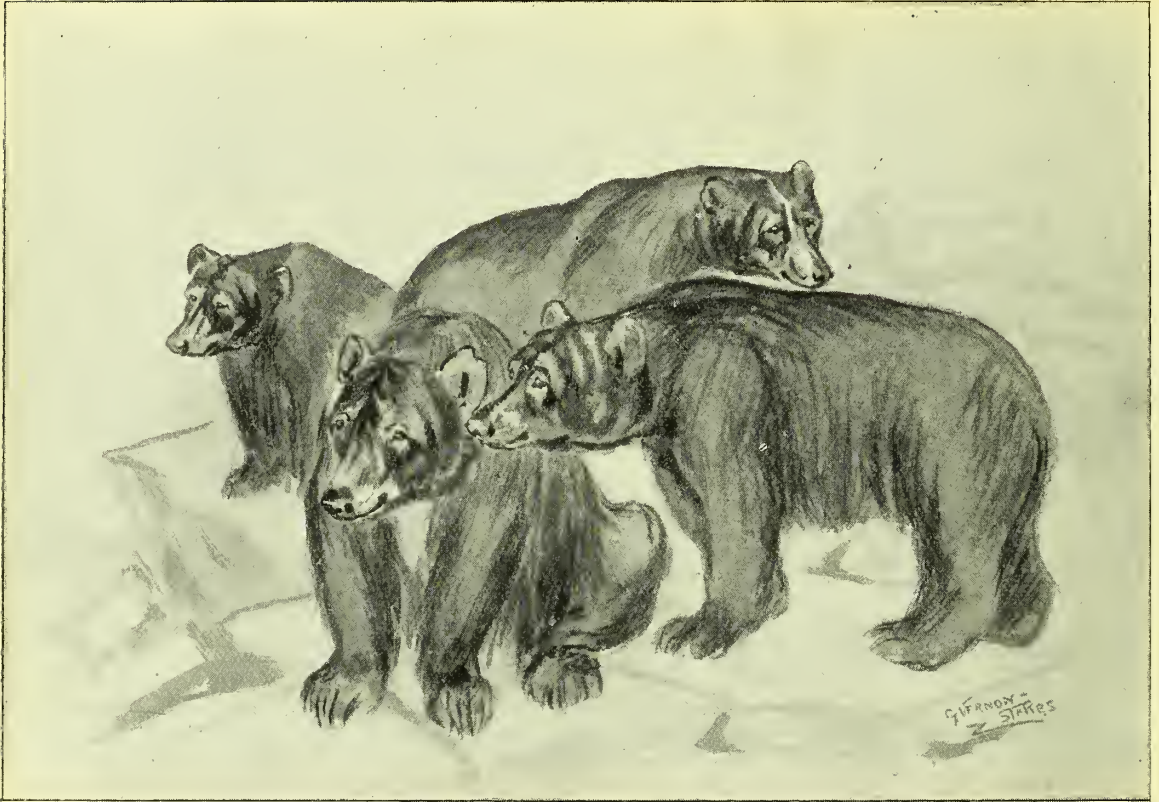


THE RUSSIAN WOLVES.

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The wolf also belongs to the dog tribe, and is the only beast of prey now left in Europe which is at all dangerous, the few bears which are found being in comparison inoffensive. Wolves still hunt in packs in Russia and Hungary, and are found singly in parts of France. They are still very common in North America, especially upon the Western prairies, where a very mean specimen of the tribe, the coyote, or prairie wolf, prowls at night and keeps up an incessant howling. The four denizens of the Barnum and Bailey wolf cage are as fine specimens of the Russian wolf, as have ever been put behind bars. The smallest of them, Sandy, is the pet, because he is also the handsomest and best natured; Duke, the largest of the quartette, is the snappiest and most ill-natured; while Billy and Tom are two fine-looking fellows, who are always ready for a romp with their trainer. It is interesting to see the trainer stand in front of the wolves' cage with a whip, running it across the bars while the four wolves jump at the lash like so many playful dogs. There is an old story that music has a wonderful power of control over wolves, and that travellers have often saved themselves by playing to a

pack. This story was disproved by Mr. Bailey a couple of years ago, when he instituted a series of experiments to test the effect of music on the different animals at the winter quarters in Bridgeport. The man who had tried the power of music on these four in the open would have fared very badly. All the dog family when hunting go in packs, and wolves and foxes, like dogs, track their prey by scent. Kipling's "Red Dog" is probably the best description extant of the hunting of the wolf family. Should one of these wolves be seen in a position showing the bottom of its foot, you will have an opportunity to observe that the claw is very different from that of the tigers and panthers. There is no sheath within which the claw can be drawn, and there is very much less of a pad between the claws; in fact, as the lion's paw is an exact reproduction on a larger scale of that of the cat, so the wolf's is exactly like that of a dog, except that the claws are sharper. The wolves are very active little fellows, and never grow fat on 7 lbs. of fresh meat daily, which is their regular allowance and exactly 8 lbs. less than one of the lions eats.

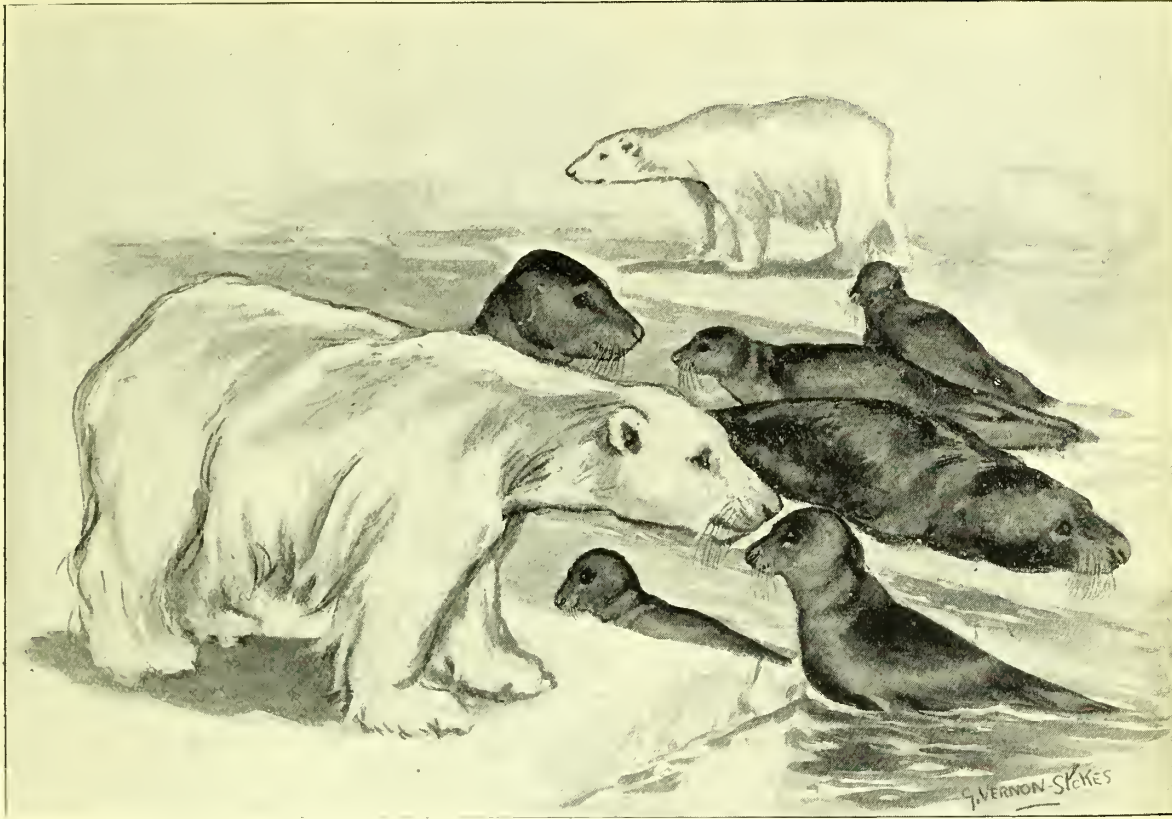


THE OMNIVOROUS BEARS.

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There is no other animal which in its natural state is distributed over such a wide area of the earth as the bear. It is indigenous to all climates and countries, but the finest representatives of the bear family are found in North America. The largest and fiercest of the American bears is the grizzly, native to the Rocky Mountains and now almost extinct. The more common American species is the black bear, between whom and the grizzly stands the silver-tip, but naturalists do not all agree that the silver tip is a distinct species. The fine den of bears in the Barnum and Bailey collection, like all bear-kind, are very fond of sweets, and tease passers-by for toothsome bits. The bear is a great tree climber, and he can deliver a powerful squeeze with his fore-legs, which he uses for hugging as well as for striking. The bear's foot is very different from that of either the cat or dog tribes. The latter two walk on the tips of their toes, but the bear plants his whole long foot firmly on the ground. A writer in the *Saturday Review* recently wrote as follows on the interesting habits of the Barnum and Bailey bears:—"As for the American black bears, they are treated to all manner of luxuries: a little meat, a little

fish, bread unlimited, with dessert to follow, and candles (greatly appreciated) by way of savoury. In this varied diet there is nothing surprising, for we know, from the writings of those who have studied it at home, that the natural food of the American black bear embraces fruit in summer, with as much wild honey as he can procure, while in winter, when not torpid, he feeds on cattle, pigs, and fish. In June, according to a recent writer, he consumes, in Florida at any rate, quantities of turtles' eggs; and lastly it will be remembered that it was this species of bear that Darwin referred to as swimming open-mouthed and catching insects in true whale fashion. So that after all the diet provided for it by its keepers at 'The Greatest Show' is comparatively monotonous. These bears will, I am told, drink beer or whisky from a bottle, and the superintendent even talks, in his retrospective moments, of a bear of his which on one occasion 'sulked' in a tree, deftly caught an uncorked bottle of whisky that was thrown up to it, drained the contents, fell off the tree and hurt its ribs, and could never again be persuaded to drink."



THE SEALS AND THEIR WHITE-COATED ENEMIES.

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The seals and sea-lions form a very interesting group. The two sea-lions, Babe and Toby, come from Santa Barbara, California, and are perhaps descendants of the famous old sea-lion, Ben Butler, who lived for years with the seals on the rocks at the entrance of Golden Gate harbour, and delighted the frequenters of the celebrated Cliff House just outside San Francisco. None of the seals in this collection are of the pelagic variety which have stirred up such a diplomatic mess between the United States and Great Britain. Cap, the largest of them, is black, like the pelagic seals, but is an Alaskan harbour seal. Polly and Major, a very pretty dark-grey pair, are from Prince Edward's Island on the Atlantic coast of British North America. Goldie came from the coast of Maine, and is a silver grey. The more southern the locality in which they are found, the lighter they are in colour. The southern seals are also covered with coarser hair; but although their coats differ in colour and in texture, they are all of the same species. In other words, there is only one seal the world over, as there is one dog and one horse, and all the differences come from the fact that the animal's habits and appearance have been modified by climate. Two very pretty

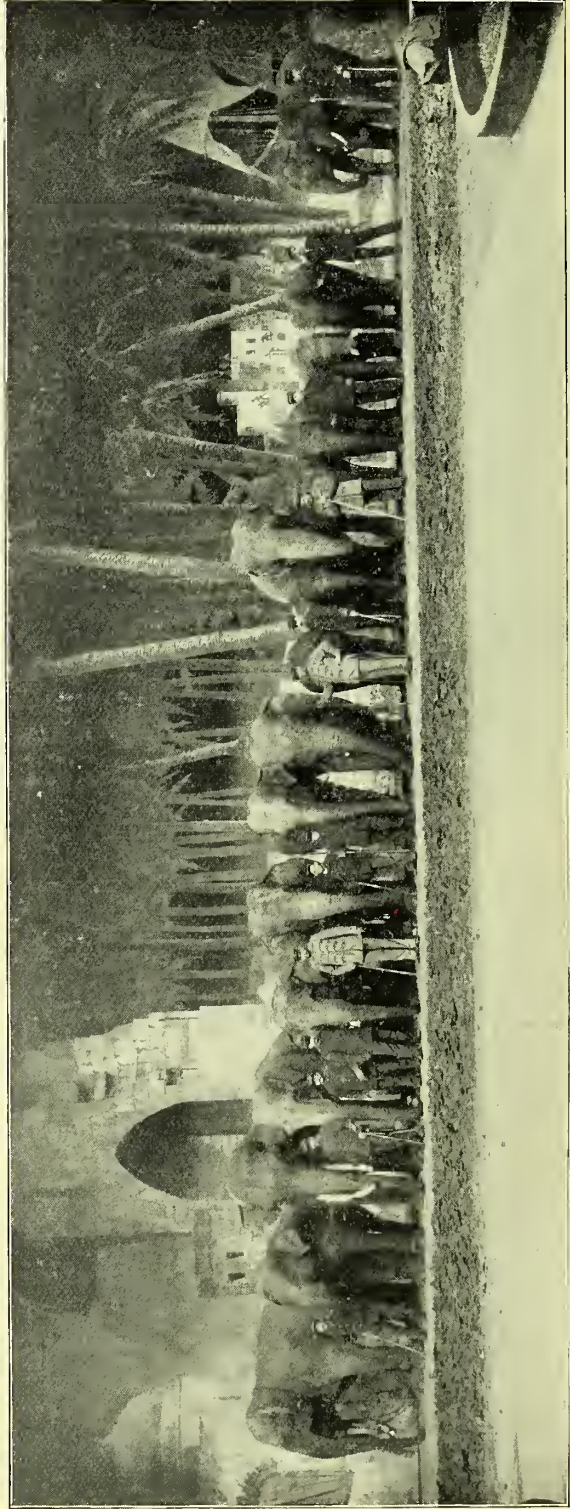
but smaller seals in this collection are new-comers from the North Sea. The seals in the Barnum and Bailey Show are not only very interesting to watch when disporting themselves with the two larger sea-lions in their tank of water, but they also afford a great deal of amusement, as well as instruction, to the lover of nature when going through their performance in the circus pavilion. It seems wonderful that animals without hands can do so many things as these seals do.

The largest and finest of the bear tribe is the white or polar bear. It is also the most untamable. Bess and Albert, the two beautiful polar bears in the Barnum and Bailey collection, are almost the only wild animals in the whole menagerie that have not been brought under the influence of the trainer's art. All animals are more or less restless, but the polar bear is entirely so. If you see one motionless for five minutes at a stretch any day, you may be sure he is a very sick bear and has not long to live. There is something comical in the shape of this animal and in his awkward shuffling movement; and as there is always music in the menagerie, to which the two polar bears seem to keep time, they produce the impression of performing a perpetual comic skirt dance.

is only 30. Fritz is about the same age, and Mandarin a little younger. All the Barnum and Bailey elephants are Indian elephants, and most of them were born in Ceylon. Managers of menageries have never had good luck in breeding elephants, although in India they are bred freely. The only two ever born in the close confinement of a menagerie first saw the light in Mr. Bailey's herds. The Indian elephant is a very much handsomer animal than the African, although Jumbo, the great English pet, who was taken to America several years ago to be exhibited in this show, was an African. The Indian elephants possess shorter legs and larger bodies, while their skin lacks the heavy folds or creases which give the African animal the appearance of being made of pieces of boiler plate.

Nervous women may find consolation in the fact that the elephant, notwithstanding his great size and strength, is pitifully afraid of a mouse. This characteristic has sometimes been denied, but Mr. Bailey permitted the test to be made about three years ago, when a mouse was turned loose among his elephants, who showed such fear and such a determination to stampede that he has never been willing to take the risk a second time.

It is doubtful if the world can produce another group of elephants so fine as the twenty mammoths of the Barnum and Bailey Show. The largest of them is Fritz, who weighs 12,580 lbs. and possesses a beautiful pair of tusks. Mandarin, a tuskless male, is next in size, weighing 8,400 lbs. The pet of the whole herd is Baby Mary, only a little over two years old and not larger than a good-sized pony. Baby Mary, like all her kind, is a great beggar, and will eat confecti-
 tionery all day long. She appears to regard lumps of sugar and bits of toothsome cake as a tribute which the public owes her. The larger elephants will eat almost anything that is given them; and anyone who passes down the line of elephants with a bag in his hand will be assailed by a succession of trunks and open mouths, each one inviting the tribute of a bun. The elephant, as known in captivity, lives to the age of from 100 to 150 years, although it is claimed that it can be authentically proved that war elephants in India have lived to the age of 350 years. The oldest elephant known to be confined in a menagerie is about 65 years old. Judged by these standards, the Barnum and Bailey elephants are a fine company of youngsters, for Gyp, the oldest, is only 35, while Babe, the heaviest of the female or cow elephants,



THE PRIZE HERD OF ELEPHANTS.

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For an animal which has been domesticated to the uses of man for so long a period, the camel is very little understood among Western nations. There is a popular impression that the camel is a hot country animal, but the six largest and finest of the Barnum and Bailey camels are a living refutation of this belief. They were bought in Siberia, and have not yet become accustomed to the climate. They are the real Bactrian camel, and are exactly like those which are imported from Egypt and the Soudan, except that they are larger and finer. These Siberian camels are used to transport tea from the interior of China to the seaports of Russian Siberia. There are large herds of wild camels in Siberia; and wild camels of a poorer sort are also found in Europe and America. The European wild camels exist in southern Spain, and the American camels in the far south-western portion of the United States. In all these cases the wild camels, like the wild horses of South America, have reverted to the wild state from domestic animals which have been turned free. Some very fine dromedaries are to be seen in the Barnum and Bailey collection. The dromedary is a one-humped camel, but not all animals with one hump are dromedaries. The dromedary is,

in fact, of the choicest breed, the race-horse of his kind. Orientals usually regard the camel as a choice gift of the gods, and Eastern travellers always expatiate on its gentleness and faithfulness; but the European who tries to manage it finds it an exceedingly vicious and stiff-necked beast. The milk of the camel is very palatable and strengthening, and the flesh of the young is tender and not unlike veal. The stomach of the camel is so arranged that it can exist for weeks without drinking, the fifth stomach acting as a reservoir and containing several gallons. The camel's hump seems to be a provision for storing fat, the same as his extra stomach for storing water, and no camel owner will set forth upon a long journey with a camel whose humps are small. In case of necessity the camel seems to be able to derive from the fat thus stored sustenance which supplies the lack of proper food. The oldest of the three baby camels was born on March 2nd last at Olympia, of one of the Siberian camels, and was christened that night "Lady Manchester" by the Lady Mayoress of Manchester. The other two are named respectively Patrick and Dargai.

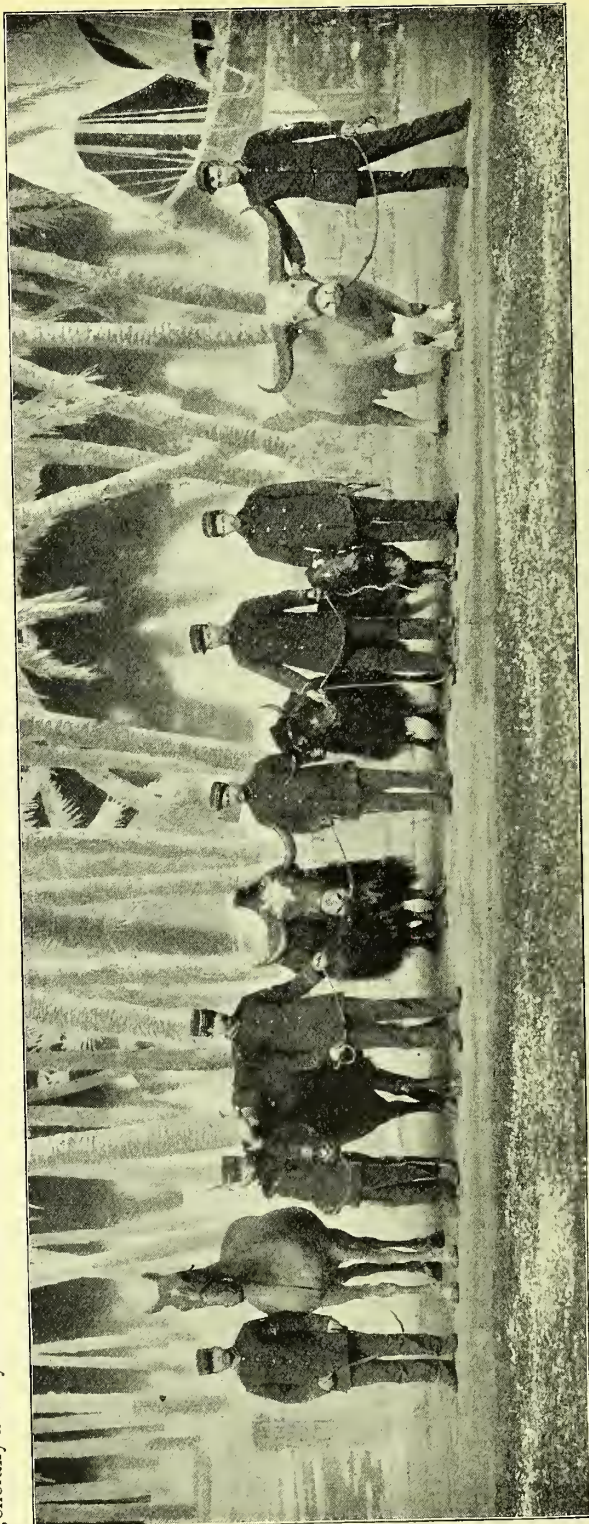
Bailey menagerie is an exception in colour, being almost a pure white. Its pink skin, showing through the thin coating of white hairs, gives it somewhat the appearance of a huge hog. A very similar animal is found in Southern Africa, and is called the Cape buffalo.

The three-horned steer is the result of one of nature's playful moods. It is not a species, not even a variety, for the three-horned peculiarity is one that cannot be transmitted. The three-horned steer is simply a common ox with one more horn, one more eye, and one more nostril than belongs to the oxen. It is the only one of its kind in the world, produced in one of the sportive efforts that nature sometimes puts forth. An examination of the head indicates that the peculiar trio of horns, nostrils, and eyes is the result of the compression of two heads into one, as if the animal was intended to have been twins, but just failed.

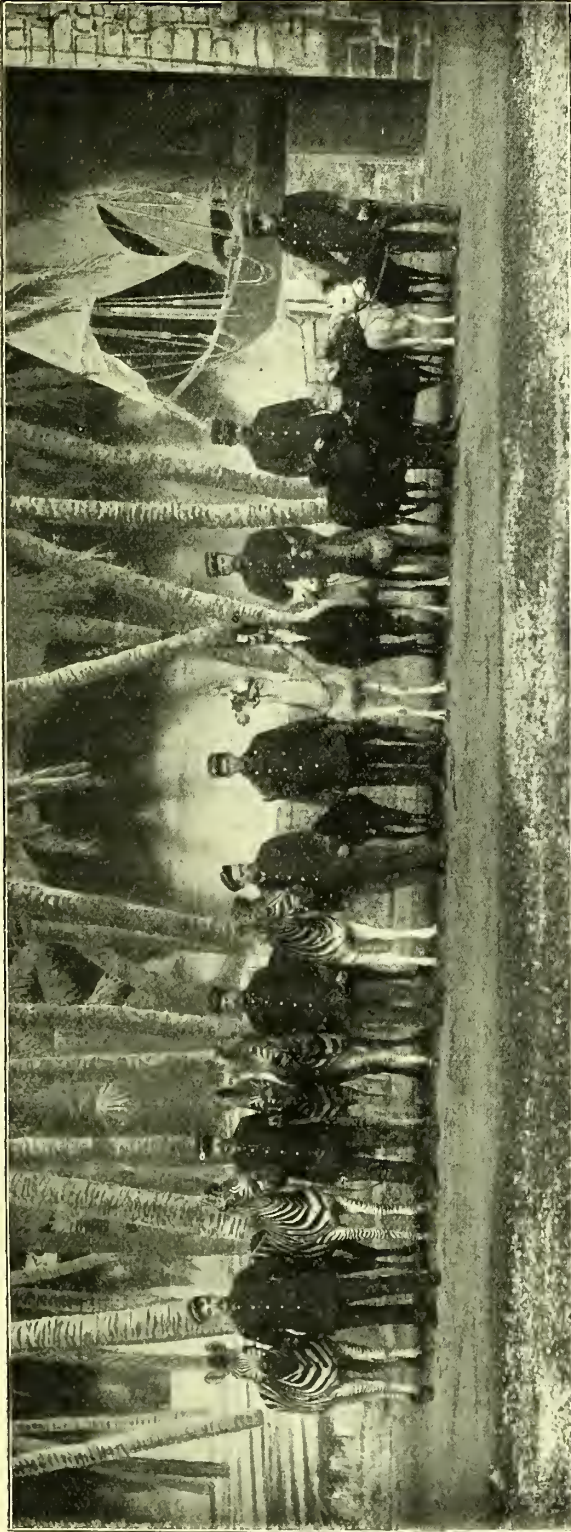
The hairless mare is another sport of nature. She was born without hair, has lived all her life without it, and will probably finish her days in the same condition of hirsute destitution. Had she been provided with the usual coat, she would have been a valuable animal. Without it she is worth even more, for should she die the race of hairless mares would be extinct.

The yak, of which there are three fine specimens in the Barnum and Bailey menagerie, is an inhabitant of the high plateaus of Central Asia, where it is used largely as a beast of burden. The yak bears a strong resemblance to the bison, and is regarded as a bison modified by the influence of his mountain surroundings. The long hair which covers the under side of the yak furnishes a fine cushion on which to lie on the frozen ground or the deep snows of Thibet. The male yak here pictured is a beautiful example of this noble animal. His white tail would make a beautiful chowrie, or fly-snapper, the use to which it is put in India, or a conspicuous standard around which to rally an army of tribesmen, the nobler purpose for which the Tartar chieftains employ it. The two grown yaks in this collection were imported from India, but the calf exhibited beside its mother was born in the menagerie in July, 1897.

The water buffalo is a common beast of burden in India, and in fact in all Southern Asia. It is sometimes called the Indian buffalo. It is a short-legged, heavy-set animal, with thick wide-spreading horns. Its body, which is covered with a sparse coating of bristle-like hairs, is generally a dirty brown in colour. The fine buffalo in the Barnum and



THE YAKS, THE BUFFALO, THE THREE-HORNED STEER, AND THE HAIRLESS MARE. (Copy right, Gambier Bolton.)



THE ZEBRA, THE ZEBU, AND THE LLAMA.

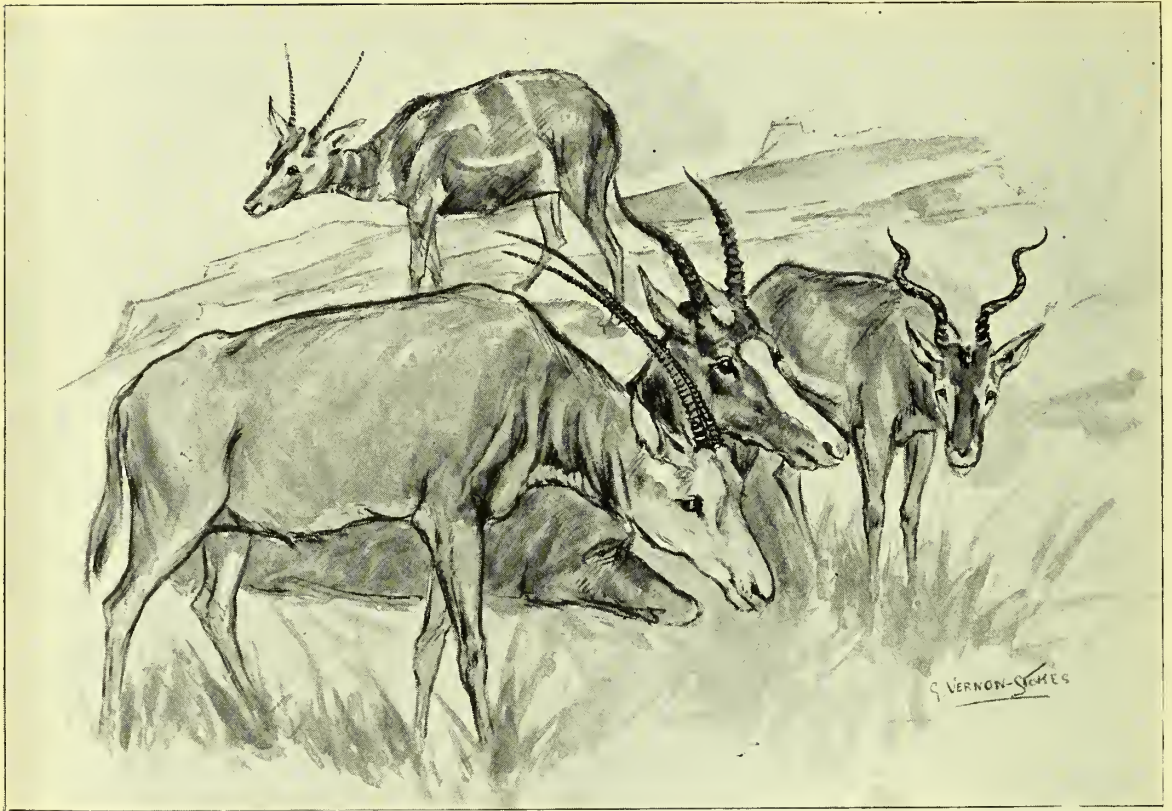
There are no wild animals which so nearly approach the horse in appearance as the zebras which are shown in the Barnum and Bailey menagerie. These are of the species known as Burchell's zebra. The quagga, an animal very similar to the zebra, and found, like it, in South Africa, is now extinct, and the mountain zebra, which resembles the donkey as the Burchell's zebra does the horse, is nearly so. The experience of the Barnum and Bailey trainers with this team of four zebras shows that the supposed unbreakable temper of the zebra is a myth. Maggie, the best tempered of the four, is a fine specimen of the Burchell's zebra, with the small ears of the horse, a finely formed head, dainty feet, and a tail well haired to the roots, while the symmetrical stripes run down the legs to the hoofs. Jimmy, almost as pronounced in his markings, is the most valuable of the quartette, and has been well broken to perform tricks. Harry is also finely marked, but is more lively in temper; while Blaze is a confirmed kicker, sour in temper, and was so named because in the Yankee vernacular, she "blazes away at everything."

Why the sacred cattle of India and Ceylon should be called zebu no one knows, nor has the origin of the name ever been made clear.

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Buffon, the great naturalist, saw the first specimen he had ever come across in the possession of the owner of a small travelling show in France. He asked the showman for the name of the animal, and the man replied "Zebu." Buffon wrote it down the zebu, and the zebu it has remained ever since. The zebus are of several grades, but all have the common characteristic of a hump of fat on the shoulder. The sacred cattle of Ceylon are the smallest, and several fine specimens of this diminutive race are shown in the Barnum and Bailey menagerie. The little zebu calf, Olympia, was born in London on January 14th last, and was named in honour of the big building in which the great Show was being exhibited.

The llama, although it possesses no hump, is a near relation of the camel. The llama is shown in the Barnum and Bailey menagerie beside its first cousin the guanaco. Both come from South America. The guanaco is found wild all through the mountainous regions from Ecuador and Peru to Patagonia, while the llama is known only in a domesticated state, and is believed to be the domesticated form of the guanaco. The llama was formerly used by the South American Indians, and after them by the early white adventurers, as a beast of burden.



FOUR VERY HANDSOME ANTELOPES.

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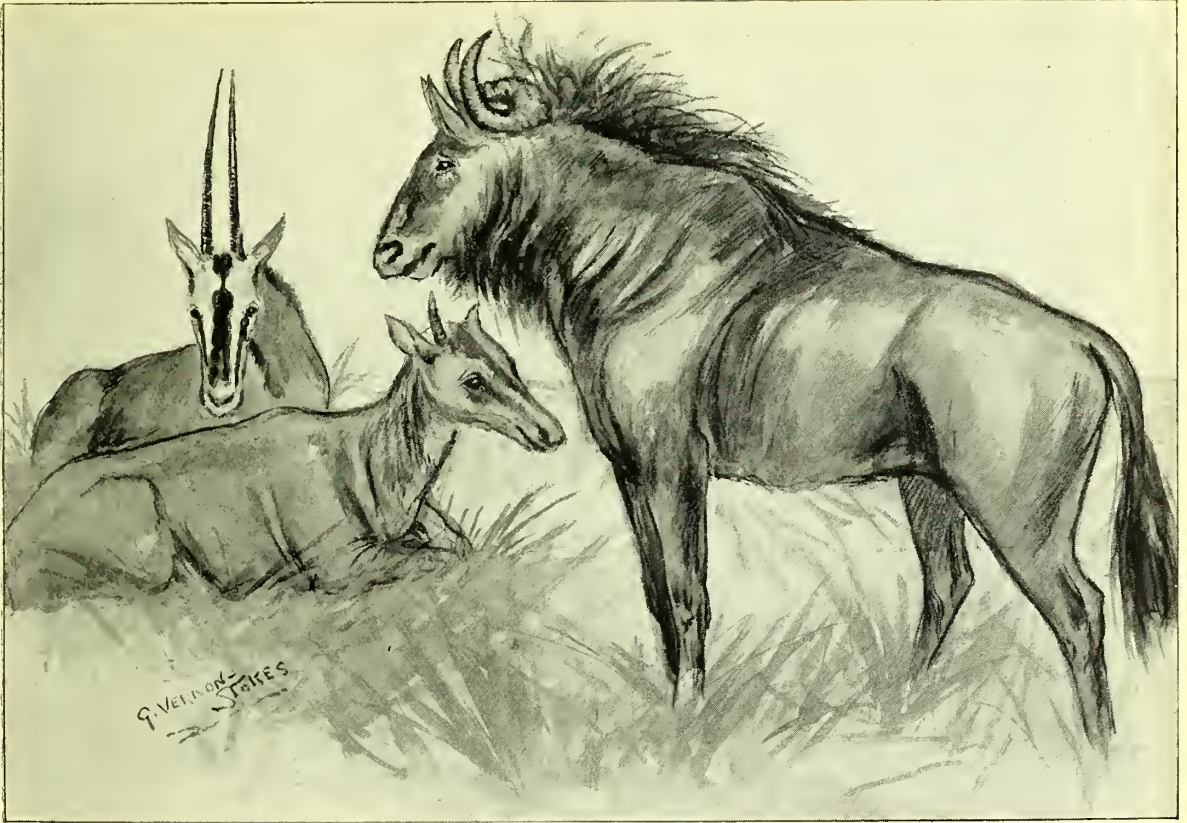
The harnessed antelope is one of the prettiest and most peculiarly marked of all the animals which the collector of rare species is able to secure. It is the smallest of the antelope tribe, and comes from Africa. Nearly all the antelopes now known in the world are natives of Africa, and it is asserted that there are over 900 species. In no respect perhaps does the superiority of the Barnum and Bailey menagerie more conspicuously appear than in its African antelopes, for it possesses a larger number of rare and beautiful species than any other collection. In addition to the animals bearing the name antelope, all the boks, the gnus, the oryx, the nylghau, the eland, the hartbeeste and many others belong to the antelope tribe. While the harnessed antelope is the smallest of all, he is probably the most courageous: he has perfectly straight and very sharp horns, and a wounded buck has never been known to fail to charge. There is more than one species of the harnessed antelope. The one exhibited by Barnum and Bailey is an exceedingly handsome animal; its coat is a bright brownish red, and the markings, harness-like in shape, which give it its name, are a brilliant white. Around the breast runs a band which looks like the breast collar of a single harness, while on each side the traces are distinctly lined.

Stripes of white along the back and running down each side to the traces carry out the details of the illusion.

The blesbok, which is said to be the swiftest of all the African antelopes, is a very handsome animal, of a prevailing violet colour, with a white blaze down its face. It has beautiful lyre-shaped horns, perhaps the most graceful in outline possessed by any horned animal. The Barnum and Bailey blesbok is young and in vigorous growth. It is not uncommon to see the hartbeeste or cow-faced antelope exhibited in collections as the blesbok, although it is a travesty on that beautiful animal.

The oryx is an exceedingly beautiful South and Central African antelope. The name is applied to the Abyssinian oryx, and also to the gemsbok, the beisa antelope, and the leucoryx. The oryx in the Barnum and Bailey collection is a very handsome one. Its long and scarcely curving horns have a peculiarly graceful taper from the thick base to the sharp point. These horns provide a very dangerous weapon, which the animal uses effectively as a defence.

The black buck is very graceful, and gentle in disposition, with slender spirally-twisted horns and large liquid eyes. It is one of the smallest of the antelopes, and a native of India.



THE NYLGHAU, THE BRINDLED GNU, AND THE BEISA.

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The nylgau is an antelope which comes from India. This particular specimen is of a very gentle and tractable disposition, the result of years of handling in the menagerie, but the wild nylgau is a very vicious animal. It is large, powerful, and resolute, and its two small but sharp horns become dangerous weapons when it is angered. In colour it is a yellowish slate. It has a long and narrow face, a large muzzle and wild eyes. The sable antelope is the only one of the tribe that compares with it in majesty of appearance. The nylgau in this collection is without one horn, having lost it in an accident. The antelope being, like cattle and goats, hollow-horned, the lost member is not replaced with a new growth, as in the case of the solid-horned deer.

The brindled gnu is one of nature's comical nondescripts. While it is an antelope, it has the head of a small Cape buffalo, the feet and legs of a deer, and the hind quarters and tail of a horse. The brindled gnu derives its name from the distinct stripes of a slate colour which run around its body, alternating with the general black. It is found in Africa, north of the Orange River, and is a much larger animal than its near relative, the silver-tailed gnu, which roams south

of that river. It is one of the wildest of the antelopes and by the Boers it has been named the "wildbeeste." It is generally regarded as quite untamable, but the fine large specimen exhibited at Barnum and Bailey's seems to have lost the wildness of its kind, as it is very fond of its keeper, and will come to the call of anyone who has lumps of sugar or bits of juicy fruit to offer it.

The beisa antelope is one of the oryxes. In the shape of its horns and in almost every item of external appearance except in the colour of its coat it is nearly identical with the true oryx shown in another cage. The horns of the beisa are almost perfectly straight, with a slight backward incline. So perfectly do they correspond that when seen in profile they appear as one. The fable of the unicorn, the beast with one horn planted in the middle of its forehead, very probably had its origin in this fact. Like the unicorn, which fought the lion "all round the town," the beisa is not afraid to take a turn with the king of beasts, though in the result of the action, which impales the belligerent lion upon these two sharp horns, the beisa generally meets his death also, because he cannot get free of the body of his foe.



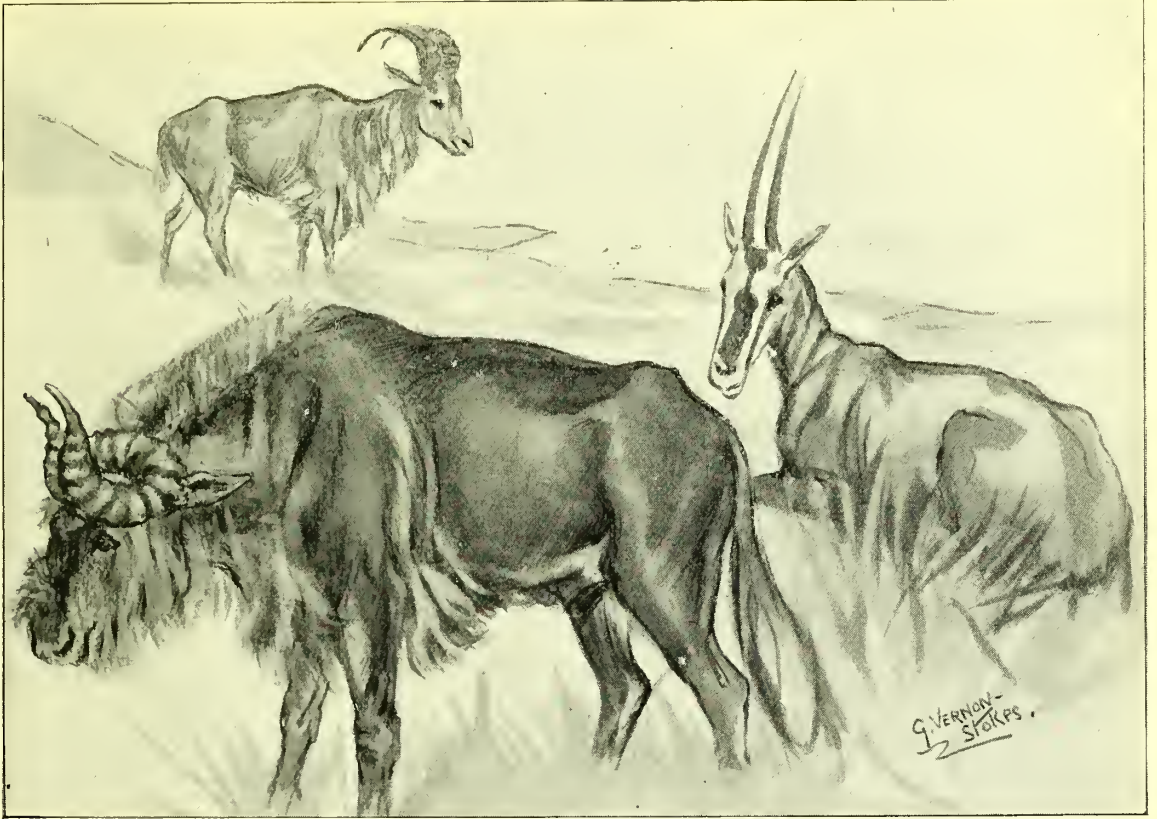
THE WATER BOK, THE SABLE ANTELOPE, AND THE HARTBEESTE. (*Copyright, Registered.*)

The water bok is one of the most beautiful and the gentlest of the antelopes. There are four distinct species that go under the name of water bok, all very much alike in appearance. The one here shown is sometimes called the Sing Sing antelope. Others are known as the Nagor antelope and the reed bok. The general name of water bok applying to all of them indicates their habits. Its handsome horns are wide spreading, and are corrugated by rings running round their whole length from base to tip. The wide angle at which they are set and their blunt points make the horns almost useless as a means of offence, and the animal, as is usual where nature provides no weapon, is very unwarlike in disposition. It is one of the few antelopes which is unfit for food, as the flesh is strongly impregnated with a musky flavour.

The sable antelope, which, like the water boks, is a native of South Africa, is one of the wildest of the tribe. It is deep black in colour, and the head is surmounted by a tremendous pair of horns, so great in thickness that they bulge out far beyond the line of the forehead and five or six feet in length, curving over the shoulders in a graceful arch. Despite its strength, its wild eye, and its fearsome horns, the sable antelope

is a shy and crafty animal, which keeps itself in the wilderness far from the haunts of man. It lives in small herds of from ten to twelve animals, led by a larger and stronger buck. The sable antelope in this collection is classed with the silver-tailed gnu as being the wildest and most untamable of its kind. The sable antelope is also called the black bok or black buck by the Boers, though it bears no resemblance to the dainty and delicate little Indian antelope of that name.

The hartbeeste, so named by the Boers of South Africa from the peculiar shape of its face and horns, is also sometimes called the cow-faced antelope. It has an extremely long head, very flat in front, with eyes set well up towards the top and far apart. It has a very stupid and vacant look, and is in fact a very stupid animal. A pair of short horns, curving inward surmounting its flat forehead, completes the outline of a heart, which gives it its designation. It is not a particularly vicious animal, but its stupidity makes it a very hard one to deal with. In colour it is a light reddish brown, shading to white underneath, and is about the size of an Alderney cow, while its flesh is pronounced by South Africans to be the most delicious of all antelopes.



THE HORNED HORSE, THE GEMSBOK, AND THE ALOUDAD. *(Copyright, Registered.)*

The black or silver-tailed gnu, which is the common species found in menageries, where it is generally given the name of the horned horse, is a much smaller animal than the brindled gnu, deserves to even a greater degree the name of "wildbeeste" given it by the Boers, and has the same general appearance of being horse, buffalo, and deer united. Its colour varies from black to deep amber brown, while its tail, which gives it its distinctive appellation, is a silvery white. The muzzle is large, broad, and flat, surrounded by a circle of coarse projecting hairs. The black gnu roams in large herds in the hilly districts south of the Orange River. They are very wild and difficult to approach, and so fleet of foot that it is almost impossible to capture them. When wounded they turn upon the hunter and become a dangerous enemy. The silver-tailed gnu in the Barnum and Bailey collection has fully earned the reputation given to the species, for it has always been found impossible to tame him.

The gemsbok is one of the oryxes, and bears a strong resemblance to the true oryx and the beisa. It is found only in South Africa, and is a very prettily-marked animal. The prevailing colour is grey, shading to almost pure white underneath, with patches or

markings of black on the sides, back, legs, and head. Its horns are long, sharp, and nearly straight, curving back gently and gracefully. In profile they are almost as perfectly one as the beisa's.

The aoudad, while it looks like a goat, is really a wild sheep found in North Africa. It is sometimes known by the name of wild Barbary sheep, and is also called the bearded argali. While the aoudad is not covered with wool, but with reddish brown hair, much like that of a goat, and while it possesses the heavy beard under the chin of that animal, it is still a true sheep. This beard generally extends down the entire front of the throat, and even down the front legs to the knee. It is a great climber, very wild, and travels in small flocks, and sometimes singly, through the mountainous regions of North Africa, a region which still bears the name of Barbary. The Rocky Mountain sheep or great-horn of North America and the argali of Asia are also wild sheep, very similar in appearance, but without the aoudad's goat-like beard. All three have tremendous horns, curving outward and backward, giving them a very patriarchal and majestic appearance. At the base these horns are so thick that it is a wonder how they can grow from so small a skull.



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS AND THE RHINOCEROS.

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"Babe," the big hippopotamus, is one of the handsomest of her race. Compare her appearance with that of the hippos in the London Zoo, or in almost any other collection of animals, and you will notice at once that there are many points of superiority in the Barnum and Bailey system of caring for this animal. The hippopotamus is as fond of mud holes as the farm-yard hog. Its perspiration is light pink in colour, turning to black as it dries, a fact which has given the animal the appellation in bombastic phrase of "Blood-sweating Behemoth." Sometimes in the afternoon blotches of this dried perspiration can be seen on Babe's back, but in the morning she gets a bath of soap and water, assisted by a good scrubbing brush in the hands of a sturdy groom, and she comes out smooth, plump, and shining. Babe's huge mouth is her greatest point of interest, and is set with four large tusks of ivory, in addition to the smaller teeth, which make almost as fine piano keys and other small articles as ivory from elephant tusks. They are also a very formidable weapon in an attack, which the hippopotamus conducts with open mouth. Sir Samuel Baker and other travellers bear witness to the ill temper of the hippopotamus and the danger of

arousing it. Babe belies the reputation of her race, for she is very gentle and tractable, and can be led anywhere as easily as a pug-dog.

The rhinoceros is found both in Africa and Asia; but there are many points of difference between the African and Indian varieties, the chief of which is that the skin of the Indian is divided by large creases or folds, very much the same as the African elephant. Queen Elizabeth is an Indian, and is scarcely acclimatised yet. She was imported last winter, and came directly to Barnum and Bailey at Olympia, and is still very young, probably not over three years old. She is of the one-horned or unicorn variety, and black, a species which is nearly extinct. £800 was considered a very cheap price for her. The rhinoceros is probably the most savage and untamable of all animals, and its horn, which often grows from two to three feet long, is a formidable weapon. Despite its great size and bulk and unparalleled fierceness, the rhinoceros possesses a peculiarly weak and plaintive cry, a little bit of a squeaky whine, which is really laughable in its contrast with the animal's bulk and brutal strength. It has only one soft point—its love for sweets. No pet horse will tease for sugar more than the ugly rhinoceros.



SOME HANDSOME DEER.

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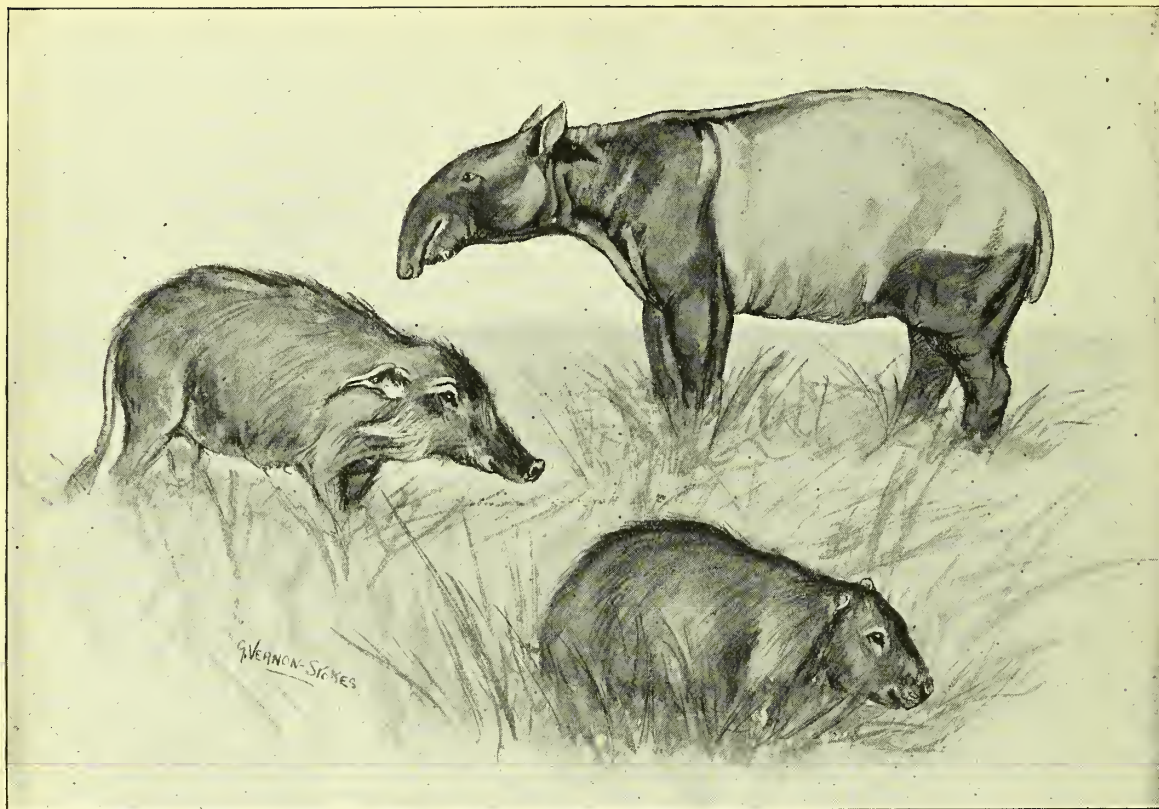
The members of the deer family are generally beautiful animals, with sweet, wondering, innocent eyes, and the fallow deer here pictured is a very handsome specimen. The fallow deer has existed in England so long that it has come to be regarded as an indigenous animal, but really it is not a native, but has been introduced from elsewhere. It is claimed that the first herds were brought over by the Romans. There are three species of the fallow deer known, of quite different colour. The most common is reddish brown, dappled with white. A mouse-coloured one is also known in the royal parks. The white fallow deer like the specimen shown by Barnum and Bailey is less common. The home of the fallow deer is Persia, but almost identical species are known all over the world. Unlike the antelopes, only the male deer have horns, and they are solid, and a new pair grows every year. The most interesting period is when the horns are growing, or "in the velvet." The "velvet" is a thin delicate skin filled with arteries, which covers the growing horn and supplies it with blood. The Barnum and Bailey fallow deer develops such a nasty temper when the horns are grown that they have to be sawn off, which is a painless process.

A beautiful and graceful creature is the jungle stag

of India, the axis deer. It is a beautiful red in colour, with the white markings of some of the fallow deer mentioned above. The similarity, however, ends with the coat. It has sharp antlers or horns, and not the flat ones, with prongs, like the spreading fingers of a hand, that distinguish the fallow deer. The axis deer owned by Barnum and Bailey is an exceedingly gentle animal. When his horns are full grown he does not become ill-tempered. The tips of the full-grown horns quite reach his tail when he throws his head back.

The sambar, or horse-tailed deer of Asia, is one of the largest and handsomest of the tribe, with beautiful eyes, and noble horns similar to the elk's. His coat is long, and a beautiful brown-black in colour. A black tail, handsomely bushed, and much longer than that usually given to the deer, accounts for his name. In this respect it is marked similarly to the now almost extinct American black-tail, but has not the sharp-pointed horns of that species. The mule deer is quite like it in appearance, but has much larger ears, from which it takes its name. The horse-tailed deer is seldom seen in menageries, and the Barnum and Bailey specimen is one of the few on exhibition.

The markhor is a goat found in the mountainous regions of North-western India, and possessing enormous spirally twisted horns.



THREE WATER-LOVING VEGETARIANS.

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The Malay tapir is a handsome animal, very rarely seen in Europe. One of the handsomest specimens ever brought from the Malayan Islands is that which is now included in the Barnum and Bailey collection. The tapir is a thick-skinned quadruped, very closely related to the elephant on one side and the rhinoceros on the other. In its feeding habits it is quite like the latter. Its relationship to the elephant is shown by its possession of an incipient trunk like a short section of garden hose. There are two species of the tapir found in South America, both of which are much smaller than the Malayan. The Malay tapir is also called the saddle-backed tapir, because every individual of the species has the same peculiar marking of white like a saddle-cloth flung over its back. The tapir is one of the few animals that survive from prehistoric species, and geological remains show that it existed in the miocene ages in exactly the same physical condition as at present. It is probably the only animal with such an ancient pedigree.

The capybara can best be described as a gigantic water rat, water rabbit, or water guinea-pig, for in its characteristics it resembles all three of these animals. Like them, it is a rodent—that is, an animal with very

sharp front teeth, two in each jaw, for gnawing. It comes from South America. The flesh is said to be very sweet and much like that of young pig, and is a favourite food of the South American tigers. The two fine capybaras in the Barnum and Bailey collection are from the River Plate, and arrived in New York about a year ago. They were very shy at first, and kept hidden under the straw in their cage. Kindness, however, overcame their timidity, and now they will come up to the bars whenever called to have their throats and backs rubbed.

The red river hog or bush hog, as it is sometimes called, might well be denominated a nightmare in red. With its long pointed snout, its sharp ears tipped with red tassels, its small body, high ridged back, and brightly coloured bristles, it looks like nothing so much as one of those animals sometimes drawn by artists who like to indulge in dreams of "Gazoozaland." There are a very large number of wild hogs found in different parts of the world, but the red river hog or bush hog of West Africa may well lay claim to being the progenitor of his whole race. Like its larger relatives, it affords good sport to the hunter, and despite its uncanny appearance makes very good eating.



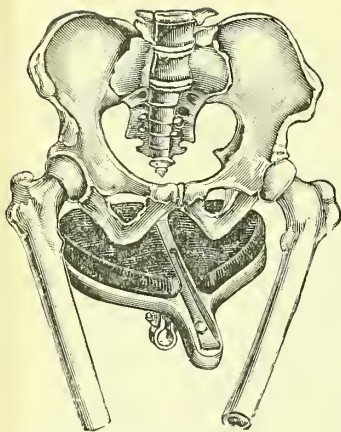
SOME NATIVES OF AUSTRALIA.

(Copyright, Registered.)

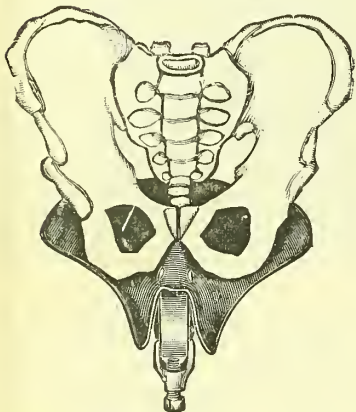
The kangaroo comes from Australia, a land of queer animals. The true—or large grey—kangaroo often grows to the length of seven feet, exclusive of his large and powerful tail, which adds considerably to his apparent stature. There are several similar but smaller animals found in Australia and in the neighbouring islands of Tasmania and New Guinea, all wearing pouches in which to carry their young, and all therefore called marsupials. The pouch is situated just in front of the powerful hind legs, and the young kangaroo backs into it, doubled up like a jack-knife, with its legs and head sticking out. The fore-quarters of the kangaroo are small and its fore-legs weak, but its hind legs are large and strong. The tail is almost as thick and heavy as its body, and is used together with the hind legs to stand upon and to spring from in making its long jumps. The hind legs deliver a wicked blow with the impetus the body gets from the tail as a lever, and the hind feet possess one long claw, sharp as a knife. It is said that the name kangaroo was given to this animal through a misapprehension. When Cook saw his first kangaroo at Endeavour River, he asked its name from the blacks, and the reply was "Kan-gar-oo, I don't know."

The Barnum and Bailey collection contains but few birds, and they only of the largest and rarest kinds. The most showy of them is the cassowary, a first cousin of the ostrich. It is practically wingless, and stands, when full grown, about five feet high. On its head is a helmet-shaped crest, which is always bright coloured, sometimes a brilliant blue, sometimes red, sometimes orange or purple, and occasionally showing combinations of all these colours. The plumage consists of hair-like feathers, which show metallic colours. The cassowary in the Barnum and Bailey collection is so brilliant in its markings that it was always believed to be a male until about a year ago, when one morning it proudly asserted its sex by laying a large egg in its cage. The cassowary is found in the Malay Archipelago, in New Guinea, and in Australia. It is a denizen of the forest, unlike its relations, the ostrich and the emu, which inhabit great plains.

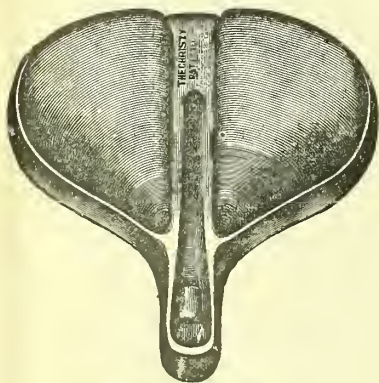
The emu, like the cassowary, comes from Australia and the neighbouring large islands. In size it is very nearly the same. Its neck is thickly feathered up to the bill, and it lacks the brilliantly-coloured helmet. Its plumage consists of hair-like feathers, and it grows no plumes of commercial value.



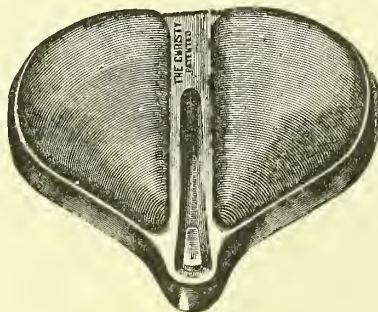
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